

United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois

Name of Assigned Judge or Magistrate Judge	James B. Moran	Sitting Judge if Other than Assigned Judge	
CASE NUMBER	01 C 9381	DATE	2/25/2004
CASE TITLE	JEFF CONNERS vs. FORD MOTOR COMPANY		

[In the following box (a) indicate the party filing the motion, e.g., plaintiff, defendant, 3rd party plaintiff, and (b) state briefly the nature of the motion being presented.]

MOTION:

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

DOCKET ENTRY:

- (1) ☐ Filed motion of [use listing in "Motion" box above.]
- (2) ☐ Brief in support of motion due _____.
- (3) ☐ Answer brief to motion due _____. Reply to answer brief due _____.
- (4) ☐ Ruling/Hearing on _____ set for _____ at _____.
- (5) ☐ Status hearing[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on _____ set for _____ at _____.
- (6) ☐ Pretrial conference[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on _____ set for _____ at _____.
- (7) ☐ Trial[set for/re-set for] on _____ at _____.
- (8) ☐ [Bench/Jury trial] [Hearing] held/continued to _____ at _____.
- (9) ☐ This case is dismissed [with/without] prejudice and without costs[by/agreement/pursuant to]
☐ FRCP4(m) ☐ Local Rule 41.1 ☐ FRCP41(a)(1) ☐ FRCP41(a)(2).
- (10) ☒ [Other docket entry] Enter Memorandum Opinion And Order. Defendant's motion for summary judgment is granted.
- (11) ☒ [For further detail see order attached to the original minute order.]

<input type="checkbox"/> No notices required, advised in open court. <input type="checkbox"/> No notices required. <input type="checkbox"/> Notices mailed by judge's staff. <input type="checkbox"/> Notified counsel by telephone. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Docketing to mail notices. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mail AO 450 form. <input type="checkbox"/> Copy to judge/magistrate judge.	LG courtroom deputy's initials	18000 1011111111111111 U.S. DISTRICT COURT CLERK 00:00:00 00:00:00	number of notices	Document Number 55
			date docketed	
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Date/time received in central Clerk's Office				

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Ford's interest through dealership profits. Plaintiff alleges that he contacted Ford about participating in this program, but when he asked for an application he was told he could not participate because he is not black. Plaintiff suggests, in effect, that the DD program is an illegal private affirmative action program. We need not get into that, however, because the program in fact is not confined to minorities, although they primarily benefit from it, *see Johnson v. Transportation Agency, Santa Clara, California*, 480 U.S. 616, 638-39 (1987); *United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO v. Weber*, 443 U.S. 193, 208 (1979), and plaintiff does not provide the kind of record necessary to support such a suggestion. Rather, his claim is intentional discrimination.

To establish a *prima facie* case for intentional discrimination under section 1981, plaintiff must show that (1) he is the member of a protected class; (2) he applied and was qualified to enter into an available contractual relationship; (3) he was rejected; and (4) the contract was awarded to an individual of a different race. *Falkner Motor Sales, Inc. v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.*, 1996 WL 137642, *7 (N.D. Ill. 1996), citing *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792, 802 (1973).

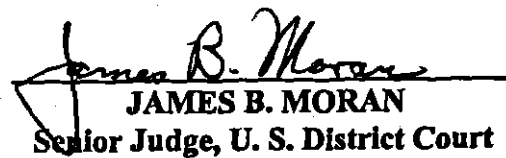
Plaintiff's claim may well fail because he never actually applied for the DD program. Taking his story as true, he asked a lower-level Ford employee for an application, was told that he could not get one (which the employee denies), but never followed up with a request to a person with managerial authority. This may not amount to an improper interference with his section 1981 right to contract. Nor is there any evidence that defendant had any interest in including Fox Lake Ford as a DD program dealer; indeed, the evidence is to the contrary. *See Morris v. Office Max, Inc.*, 89 F.3d 411, 414-15 (7th Cir. 1996) ("[a] claim for interference with

the right to make and enforce a contract must allege the actual loss of a contract interest, not merely the possible loss of future contract opportunities.") Plaintiff argues that a "Prospective Dealer Application" he submitted in August or September 1998 should qualify as an application for the DD program because he referred Ford to this application and it contained all relevant information. Any alleged misconduct by Ford, however, took place over a year after the filing of that document and there is no indication that plaintiff was considering the DD program when he filed it.

Even if we consider that document as an application for the DD program, plaintiff would not qualify. Among other things, Ford requires that any participant have a certain amount of available capital – in this case, about \$136,000. Plaintiff admits that he did not have this money available but claims that his mother promised him a gift of \$150,000 in 1999. Even accepting this claim (which plaintiff did not make until he responded to this motion and which is inconsistent with his prior testimony) as true, plaintiff's debt (which he admits was approximately \$92,000) ensured that he would not have enough unencumbered capital to participate in the program.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, defendant's motion for summary judgment is granted.


JAMES B. MORAN
Senior Judge, U. S. District Court

Feb 25, 2004.